G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

I+C - 192-17

1917.

(Legs)

File No. 32-17

Serial Nos. 1-4

Later references.

H- 198-17
H 56-1881-6

42

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 - 4

Part B for march 1918

SUBJECT.

Introduction to the State of the Reference of India Tamil bank Rules

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated....25th..January.....1918.

D.O.letter No.597 dated 23rd January from the Hon'ble the Resident in regard to the visit of Mr.R.B.Wood and the facilities required for the supply of bark for tanning purposes.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

The Conservator of Forests may be requested to be present at the interview with all the necessary information in connection with the -- questions likely to be discussed.

I shall be glad if the Chief Secretary will kindly study the subject and be present at the interview.

25-1-18

D. O. N° 6366
Enc: one

Conservator's Office,

Bangalore, dated 28th January 1917.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D. O. letter No. C. S. 89 (a), dated the 26th instant, I beg to enclose herein for the Dewan's information, a copy of the Memo prepared by me regarding the Tanning barks.

Yours sincerely,

C. S. Balasundram Iyer Esqr. B. A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

NOTE ON TANNING BARKS.

From enquiries made, it is gathered that there are about 50 tannaries in the State of which over 40 are in the vicinity of Bangalore Excepting two or three Factories said to have been recently established at Mysore, the rest have been in existence long before the war. In Bangalore, it is said, a couple of tannaries had been established during the war, but they have disappeared after a brief existence of a few months There are hardly any tannaries tanning sheep and goat skins exclusively. They are all hide tannaries in the main, a very few of which were also handling skins at times. The order prohibiting the tanning of skins seem to have had the desired effect on the tannaries round about Bangalore. If they are inspected frequently so as to give them no chance to evade the order, there

to look upon it as a great concession, although they demand that the rates may be reduced somewhat to ease the situation. The points for consideration are :-

(1) Whether it is possible to arrange for placing unadulterated barks on the market, and -

(2) How far the Department can help at present in this direction.

It may be stated at once that the collection of barks has been leased out as elsewhere, with no provision in the Lease deed to control the quality and quantity of the material to be collected and sold by the lessees. The current leases run up to the end of June 1919 in most cases, and no sort of interference is possible now - without incurring risks. Moreover, even after the - Department is freed from its present obligations at the termination of the leases, it is out of question undertake the collection of barks Departmentally, for the reason that in the very nature of things, Departmental collection cannot be cheaper than by private - Agencies, due to heavy establishment charges for organizing supervising Agencies on an extensive scale with its

The rates fixed for the sale of tanning barks by the War Office Representative seem to be reasonable and, in fact, more favourable to the lessees of the bark than to the tannery owners. The pre-war rates for the barks ranged from Rs. 23/- to Rs. 35/- per candy, the highest rates ruling only for a very short period in a year. In recent sales, the lessees have purchased - the right of collecting barks at comparatively high - prices. That they have done so with the knowledge of the restrictions placed on the trade by fixing the rates, shows that they considered the rates fixed were more than enough to cover the extra prices paid by them to Government, while at the same time, giving them a reasonable margin of profit. There is no reason to believe that the somewhat ~~sustained~~ enhanced prices paid by the lessees are pressing hard upon them, or in any way - responsible for the present situation. Their version does not stand close scrutiny

Considering that the consumers do not grudge to pay the prices fixed by the British Government, provided that the barks supplied to them are unadulterated,

and that these rates are nearly twice the pre-war rates, there is no justification for showing them any monetary concessions, which, however small, cannot but react appreciably on the revenues of the Department, as the State is a greater producer of bark compared with either Madras or Hyderabad as the marginal figures will show. Since the barks are leased out, no statistics regarding the quantity collected annually by the lessees, find a place in the Departmental Accounts. But from Bulletin No. 33, Foreign Rail-borne Traffic of the Mysore State for 1915-16, compiled by Mr. A Chatterton, I find that 1,87,740 maunds valued at Rs. 8,34,511/- are exported from the State. I understand from the tannery owners that about 25 % of the Mysore yield is consumed locally, the rest being exported. On this basis, the annual output may be roughly estimated at 2,50.000 maunds As the market rates, at present, are tempting, it is more than probable that a much larger quantity is being collected by the contractors.

(Oct. 1916) Rs. 21,036/-
1914-15 Rs. 1,91,025/-
1917-18 5,28,228/-

Now that measures to prevent the tanning of skins have already been adopted, the other questions

deserving of consideration relate to the regulation of rates for raw hides and to the securing of the purity of the barks. These two factors can, under the existing circumstances be only remedied by undertaking legislation. So far as the Department is concerned, it cannot go behind the conditions of sale without rendering itself liable for damages. It can gladly render all help it can in the matter, after the present leases expire.

BANGALORE.

28th January 1917.

Conservator of Forests
in Mysore.

I have noted the instructions and taken necessary action.

It would be useful if the Director of Industries is also requested to be present on the occasion.

Dewan 26/1/48

C873

A note on the subject received from the Conservator of Forests is submitted for perusal

The Director of Industries has also been requested to furnish a similar memorandum of his views in the matter. This will also be submitted on receipt tomorrow, together with a note regarding the steps so far taken by Government to control tanning industry and the further action that will be necessary, if it is decided to accede to the present proposal of Mr. Wood.

Mr. Wood, I.C.S., Controller of Tanning Materials, Madras, met the Dewan at 3 p.m. on the 30th January 1918.

The following officers were also present:-

The Conservator of Forests,
The Chief Secretary,
The Director of Industries and Commerce,
The Deputy do.
The Under Secretary to the Dewan.

Mr Wood explained that with a view to regulate and stimulate the tanning of hides for ~~ordinary~~ army purposes it was necessary to control the trade in tangadi bark so that prices might not rise to a high level. Some districts of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad are the chief areas where this bark is produced. In Madras it is proposed to make arrangements by which the bark leases as they fall in will be re-leased to contractors on the condition that they should supply bark to Government at a fixed price per candy of 500 lbs. It was proposed to fix the lease amounts on the basis of the average for the years 1913 to 1915. The price of the bark was proposed to be fixed at Rs.25 per candy. The bark would be stocked in depots and distributed to tanneries at a sligh ly enhanced price to cover the depot charges and he expected that the tanners might get the bark at Rs.28 per candy. The services of bark merchants would be made use of as Depot keepers and they would be allowed a certain commission. At the last sales the lease amount

amount of bark increased very considerably and Government would have to give a rebate of a portion of this amount over the average of the pre-war period. He suggested that similar action should be taken in Mysore also to control the trade in bark and to regulate the prices. He promised as desired by the Dewan to forward a detailed statement of his suggestions and proposals. The Dewan said that, on receipt of this communication, the suggestions and proposals would be carefully considered and suitable action taken.

For controlling the tanning industry for purposes of the war the following action was urged upon the Durbar by the Munitition Board through the Residency:-

Issue of orders to tanners and tanning bark merchants within Mysore, similar to those issued by the Munition Board in Madras and Bombay.

(a) Calling upon the tanning bark merchants to furnish information about the quantity etc. of tanning bark and other materials in stock and a list of sales of the bark etc.

(b) Calling upon the tanners to furnish information on the number of cow-hides, buffalo-hides and process of work and the quantity and description of bark etc. in stock.

(c) Prohibiting the tanners ~~from tan-ners~~ from tanning sheep and goat skins, without a permit, after a particular date

(d) Requiring the tanners to mark with a stamp on the inside of every hide ~~or~~ issued from a tannery the name of the tanner and the district when tanned, and

(e) Prohibiting the use of adulterations of any kind in the process of tanning and of imperfect tanning.

Action taken by Government.

(1) The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation was passed to obtain power to

issue the rules.

(2) The Director of Industries in Mysore was empowered to issue orders under the rules and

(3) He was asked to issue notices on the tanners and tanning bark merchants similar to those issued by the Munition Board.

On receipts of certain complaints from the tanning merchants the Residency subsequently sent a copy of a note prepared by Mr. A. C. Mc.Watters on the question of skin and hide tanning in Mysore and on its basis an ~~understanding~~ understanding was arrived at permitting those merchants who have been tanning skins only from before the war, to continue to tan skins and prohibiting others from tanning skins.

The Residency were requested to arrange for the supply of raw hides to tanners as promissed by Mr. Mr. Watters in his notes and, have now agreed to do so. The Director of Industries has been asked to examine and submit a list of tanners who from before the war have been tanning skins only, with a view to permit them only to tan skins

The Residency now wants the Durbar to arrange with the Forest Department for the supply, to the Controller of Tanning Staff, Madras, of bark suitable

We have as yet taken no steps to cash a trade in January Bank It is necessary to do so immediately

In Simmons Eyre McKay Bx III has very kindly at my instance prepared the rules required - they may be approved

A.

Vice President

1st Member

7/3/18

Extract from the Proceedings of the 443rd *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 12th March *19* 16

11. Subject.-Clause ii of the Schedule

Draft Defence of India (Tanning Bark) Rules.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The draft rules may be approved.

Sd. M. Visvesvaraya,

DEWAN OF MYSORE.

Serial No.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, Department of Education & Agriculture, for favour of necessary further action.

C S Balasundaram
Chief Secretary to Government,
~~General Department~~.

Submitted with a draft. D.J. N 2 D S. N
Nisa
14.3.18

In favour of approval
EB
14/3

Second Member
4
16.3

Dpn submitted

Devaraj

CM
15/3/18

The Dewan observed in Council that he would like to further examine the Rules.

Secretary, E. & A.,
with compliments.

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:—

Draft Defence of India (Tanning Bark) Rules.

The question of controlking the price of thangadi bark which has recently exhibited an abnormal tendency to rise has been engaging the attention of the Government not only here but also in British India and steps are being taken to control the trade in tanning bark. In this connection copies of the Proceedings of the Conference of the Tanning Bark Merchants in the State, held at Bangalore on 22-2-1918 are submitted for favour of perusal as also the report of the Proceedings of a similar Conference held at Madras on the 20th idem, at which the questions about the relaxation of rules relating to the prohibition of skin tanning and the control of Government on the sale of raw materials required for the tanning industry were considered.

The control of trade in tanning bark being admittedly a matter of imperative necessity, draft rules modelled on those in force in British India have been framed and are proposed to be brought into force immediately.

The draft rules submitted herewith were considered in the Council who recommend that they may be approved.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Second *Member of Council on the subject of* Draft Defence of India (Tanning Bark) Rules

....

for His Highness' gracious approval.

M. Viswanath

Dewan.

19th March '918.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Introduction of the Defence of India Tanning Bark Rules.

Order.

KRW

21/3/18

Sir W.

A copy of the notification has been separately sent to Br. VI May this

No. J 3957/Legis 32-17-4 dated 25/3/18 to the Compiler Mysore Gazette

Issues rules for the control of tanning bark under the Defence of India Rules

Sir W. A copy of the notification has been separately sent to Br. VI. May this file be sent there to note the orders of the Second Member on the margin of the previous page (page 7) and return the file for being circulated to other members of Council for perusal of H. H.'s orders.

7/4/18

GS
26/3

May this be returned Dear M now as required by Mart Branch

WD
1/4/18

The results of Operations & Conservation of Forests has also been obtained.

WD

for M)

~~May this be now~~

to council section for circulation to the First and Extraordinary Members of Council for perusal of H.H's orders.

CB
2/4 Mk

Seen by the 1st member

WW

3/4/18

I received your letter of the 23rd instant regarding facilities for tanning operations.

I shall be very pleased if my Min meet ~~you and~~ Mr. Wood on the 30th instant at 3 p.m. if hour is not inconvenient to ~~you~~, to discuss the questions involved. I am asking the Conservator of Forests to arrange to sent at the interview.

Yours sincerely,

25-1-18 dv

Dewan.

SDM

Would you very kindly refer to Mr. Balasundaram Iyer's D.O. Letter to Major James No.569 Pol., dated the 22nd December 1917, in regard to tanning operations. I now enclose a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. R.B. Wood, I.C.S., Controller of Tanning Stuffs, Madras, and would invite special attention to its concluding paragraph. Mr. Wood in D.O. correspondence with myself has arranged to come to Bangalore on the 30th instant and would much value the privilege of a conversation with yourself on the questions involved. Could you kindly spare the time for this purpose and if so what tim would best suit your convenience? I understand he is anxious to enter into arrangements with your Forest Department for the supply on a large scale of bark suitable for tanning operations. If therefore your Forest Conservator or a representative of his is at Headquarters I would suggest that he might be asked to be present at the interview.

I am writing directly to yourself in the matter because the matters concerned are of very real importance from the war standpoint and as such will, I am sure, meet with friendly and sympathetic consideration at the hands of His Highness' Government and yourself.

Yours sincerely

H.V. Cobb

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

etter No.22, dated the 15th January 1918, from ~~the~~ R.B.Wood Esqr.I.C.S. Controller of Tanning Stuffs, Madras, to the Resident in Mysore.

I have the honour to refer to the Madras Government Order No. Mis 85- Revenue dated 5th January 1918, referring to my appointment as Controller of Tanning Materials in the Madras Presidency and giving me certain instructions. A copy of this has been communicated to you. I do not know if you are aware of the actual present situation, and therefore venture to give you the following particulars.

2. Two thirds of the boots of the allied armies are made from South Indian Tanned Hides (i.e., hides of oxen and to a small buffaloes) and one of the factors of the mobility of our armies lies in their boots. Hence the vital importance of this work for the War.

3. The War Office wants at least 8,000 bales of hides (i.e., 480,000 tanned hides) per month as against the normal outturn of under 2,000 bales per month. Tanned skins (of goats and sheep) on the contrary are not required for army purposes, but are for the most part a luxury trade. Consequently this trade is being stopped, just as all other luxury trades in the European countries at war have been stopped, and the workers turned upon the work which will help the war.

4. A further reason for stopping skin tanning was that it absorbed not only a large proportion of skilled tanning labour, but also a large quantity of avaram bark, of which the supply is strictly limited. Every thousand skins tanned takes the bark which would tan one hundred hides, and pro tanto decreases our capacity of turning out hides. Further, the profit on skins is so abnormal provided they can be shipped to England or America, that if it were allowed, it would be impossible to prevent tanners from engaging in it, to the serious prejudice of the hide industry.

5. Now that skin tanning has been prohibited in British India

the skin tanners have begun to find means of evading the order. They find that the Defence of India Rules do not apply to Native States, except when the Native State has issued regulations or proclamations embodying these rules: and they are consequently emigrating to Cochin, Travancore, Mysore, etc., and continue to tan -- skins there with impunity. I am informed for instance that since the prohibition in British India 16 skin tanneries have been started in Cochin (largely by Coimbatore Tanners), one or two in Travancore and a large number in Mysore, and so on: and that the Mysore hide tanners are turning their attention to skins. Although the export of tanned skins from India has been stopped, yet the price of them in the Home and American Markets is so high (10/- to 12/- per Lb. as against a cost price of Re.0/12/0 to Rs. 1/8/0) that the speculation of laying up a stock of skin is irresistable, in the hope of huge profits when export is again permitted. The point to recognise is that these people are taking the materials and labourers required in an industry essential to the successful conduct of the war, and employing them in an unessential industry for their own private enrichment. Meanwhile those patriotic tanners who confine their energies to hide tanning, at the request of Government, see the recalcitrant and the selfish reaping the profits.

6. I have been made Controller of Tanning Materials for the Madras Presidency with the object of increasing the supply of -- tanning materials (chiefly avaram or tangedu bark) and of preventing profiteering in it. One of the chief difficulties in the question is the diversion of this bark to skin tanning, especially as the skin tanners can easily afford to pay far higher prices than the hide tanners. It is therefore an essential point that the Native States and the British Government adopt the same policy and work with a common object and on the same lines if we wish to pull our full weight in the war. I may add that we only grant licenses for skin tanning at the special request of the War Office, and then we only grant them to those hide tanners who are doing the best work.

The avaram bark industry of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Madras are so closely bound together, that I doubt if it will be possible to form any scheme of control for the Madras Presidency except in -- concert with the other two Governments: and I shall probably find it advisable to come and see you later on, to discuss the position. If you have any point which you think I should know before hand, I can arrange to come and meet you at any time.

8/16/5-2-18.

My dear Mr. Balasundaram Ayyar,

I enclose a copy of my memo which I promised to send you at our meeting of the 30th January.

I went to see the Bangalore tanners on the 31st and found them grumbling deeply about the quality of the bark they were getting and its price: and very anxious to be allowed to get raw hides from our Madras Control These are being specially chosen and supplied at fixed reasonable prices by the Controller of Hides Calcutta.

The quality of the bark can at any rate be improved by being kept pure and unadulterated under control, though the bark has been so cut out for skins that it will take some time to entirely recover. I see no reason why your tanners should not share the benefits of our system of purchasing and supplying raw hides and told them to apply to Captain Guthrie, Deputy Controller of Hides, Madras.

With reference to the high price of bark, there is no question that it is largely due to the high rentals being paid to the Forest Department and it is scarcely right for any Government to profiteer at the expense of the public. We are going to absolutely stop it in Madras.

There is a big meeting on the 20th Instant in Madras on the question of any relaxation in the skin tanning rules. Would you like a representative of your Government to - - attend? If so I will wire to Sir Thomas Holland. I may

1. The War Office has fixed the price for tanned hides, on the basis of certain prices for the raw - materials. The prices taken have been rather higher than prices in 1915 and a very fair profit has been calculated to accrue to the tanner.

2. If the prices for the raw materials, of which the most important are the raw hides, and the Tangedu bark, rise abnormally, the tanner cannot tan at any profit. Hence the necessity of preventing such rise by control. The price of raw hides is being brought under control.

3. The factors tending to raise the price of the bark are these:----

i. Skin tanni. since the skin tanners could look for profits of 200 to 400 per cent and could afford to pay up to Rs.90/- per candy (and probably more) for the bark.

ii. The collection of immature bark for skin tanning which prevented a large amount of bark from maturing and becoming available for hides.

iii. The rise of the bark rentals paid to Government thus necessitating a higher selling price for the bark if the bark merchants were to make a profit.

iv. The collection of bark from more distant areas. increasing the cost of coolies and of carriage

for the next term (1918-19) at the average annual rental of 1913 to 1915: and for them to deliver all their bark to Government depots conveniently situated, at Rs 25/- per candy. When the contractor says that even this will not pay him, to put the lease up to auction with the condition that he delivers all his bark at the Government depots at Rs 25/- per candy. He is not likely to bid more than he can afford.

ii. The depot keepers to give him payment orders on the District Treasury

to keep stock register

and

to despatch bark to central depots as per orders of the Controller.

7. As Madras gets about 48,000 candies from Mysore, we should like to arrange with the Mysore Government for the despatch of approximately 4,000 candies a month to our Government central Depots, at Rs 25/- a candy or 34/- a baram, we to pay the Mysore Government or their depot keeper on receipt of the bark, and pay Railway freight.

The Mysore Government might arrange to take full control on the lines of the Munition Board in Madras, or assign certain areas or contracts to Madras with orders to the Railway stations serving those areas to take no consignments except to Controller Madras. There are probably other methods also which might be adopted.

8. We also want to stimulate the collection of bark: but we do <u>not</u> want <u>immature</u> bark, and the high prices of the past year have brought an immense amount of immature bark into the market. That is one of the reasons I deprecate the offer of higher prices than Rs25/- per candy On the other hand in Madras we propose to make it a condition of the leases that if the contractor does not bring in a satisfactory amount of bark, his contract will be cancelled and his security forfeited. This should be enough keep him up to his work, especially

as, on the old lease rentals, Rs25/- per candy will give a very fair profit.

9. With reference to the difficulty caused by the fact that the Mysore leases do not end till 30th June 1919, we have the same difficulty in one or two Madras districts. I think however that the contractors will be quite willing to accede to our proposals to lower their rentals for the remaining term of their leases and supply us with bark at our fixed rate, especially in view of the fact that as the tanners can but bark from our depots at Rs.28/- the contractors of any district left out of the scheme would find it difficult to sell at higher rates. And in this connection I may note that in Madras many contractors have bid so high for their leases that their rentals to Government are equivalent to Rs.10/- to Rs.20/- per candy. If the same is the case in Mysore they would probably be only too willing to come to a new agreement, and if a large proportion will do this, then the rest must come in to protect themselves.

The Mysore leases may already contain clauses giving the Government power to cancel the leases under certain conditions. At the worst the Government might be able to take action under the Defence of India Act and Rules.

It was mentioned at our meeting that there was only one skin tannery entitled to a license to continue to work, and that two or three tanners who used to tan both hides and skins have also applied for licences. In the case of all such licences it would be advisable to limit the output to the pre war standard. as otherwise extensions of the business under cover of the licences could be made to any extent. No licences at all have been issued in adras, and the - - unition Board would have liked the same rule applied in Mysore, though they have not pressed it, and they recognise the extent to which the ysore Government have come to meet us.. It was also brought to notice at this meeting that tanned skins had been sent from Bangalore to Bombay and exported to England in October 1917, and again in January 1918: and it is evidently necessary to take further precautions against such illegal trade. This is perhaps a matter for the British rather than the Mysore Government.

Controllerof Tanning Stuffs.

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .. ..

Section Legis
File No. 32-17
Serial No. 2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
, the *191*

No. 1) 3116 Eus 2
2) 3117 —

Date of issue 9/2/18

Signed by M. G. Srinivasa

To

1) The Director of Industries and commerce in Mysore Bangalore

2) The Conservator of Forests in Mysore. Bangalore

in the matter of conduct of
tanning bark and to request
you to let me know if
you would suggest the
name of some Officer whom
it would be advantageous to
deputy to be present at the
meeting at Madras on
the 20th inst. referred to
by Mr Wood, if you consider
I am also to request
you to favour Govt with
your opinion on the proposal
made by Mr Wood in his
The matter may kindly be
treated as emergent.

Immediate

J 189

Legis 32-17

3.

No. 5012

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT III JUDICIAL 11 FEB 1918

Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
" Bedford House", High Ground,
Bangalore, 9th February 1918.

Dear Mr. Balasundaram Iyer,

With reference to your letter No.J.3116/ Legis.32-17-2 ~~dated~~ of this date, I would suggest that Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib should be deputed to Madras to attend the meeting proposed to be held on the 20th instant in order to consider the relaxation in the skin tanning rules. He is in immediate charge of the control operations sanctioned by Government here and his presence at the meeting will enable him to understand how the rules are being worked in Madras. The discussions regarding the prohibition of skin tanning will bring up the difficult question of the control of the supply of tanning bark and it is necessary that we should acquaint ourselves ~~of~~ with all the difficult aspects of this question before we attempt to control the supply of bark in this State.

Mr. Ranganatha Rao Sahib is going to Davangere on the 15th instant to meet Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas Seth who is expected there on the 18th instant. As Mr. Narottam Seth's stay in Davangere is believed to be only for one day , it will be possible for Mr. Ranganatha Rao Sahib to go to Madras if some other officer is deputed to accompany Mr. Narottam Seth in Mysore. In fact, as I understand that all the leading gentlemen interested in the scheme of a Cotton Mill at Mysore with the exception of Mr. Vardhamaniah are at Bangalore, it will be possible to consider the proposal of the Cotton Mill at Mysore in Bangalore only, as Mr. Vardhamaniah can be requested to come here for the purpose.

Yours sincerely,

V Ranganatha Rao

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B. A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Notification

In pursuance of Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as introduced into Mysore by Act I of 1918, Government are pleased to make the following rules.

I (i) These Rules may be called the Defence of India (Tanning Bark) Rules, 1918.

(ii) They extend to the whole of Mysore and will come into operation at once

2. 'Tanning Bark' includes bark or any produce of the like nature which is or can be used for the purposes of tanning hides.

3 (i) Any person for the time being holding a license or lease granted by or on behalf of Government or by any officer subordinate to Government for the collection of tanning bark shall obey any directions which he may from time to time receive from Government as to the manner in and conditions and scale on which he shall carry on operations under the license or lease.

(ii) Government may cancel the license or lease of any such person if:-

(a) such person fails to comply with or attempts to evade any directions given in sub-rule (i) or (b) in the opinion of

(c) Government consider that for the purpose of securing public safety and the ~~defence of British India~~ successful prosecution of the present war it is necessary to cancel the existing -- licenses or leases;

Provided that whenever a licen or lease is cancelled under sub-secti (c) Government shall pay to the holde of such license or lease such compens tion immediately attributeable to suc cancellation as in default of agree- ment may be decided to be just and reasonable having regard to the cir- cumstances of the case, by the arbitr tion of a person having knowledge of the tanning trade, to be nominated in this behalf by Government and such decision shall be fin

Government such person has not carried out or is not carrying out in a diligent and efficient manner the collection of tanning bark within the area covered by the license or lease

4.(i) Where in the opinion of Government any stock of tanning bark can be utilized in connection with the present war the Government or any officer of Government authorised by it in this behalf may by order in writing require the owner or any person in charge of such bark to place at the disposal of Government at such time and place as may be specified in the order the whole or any part which may be specified in the order of such bark; and Government may dispose of and use such bark in such manner as it may consider necessary or expedient.

circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having knowledge of the tanning trade, to be nominated in this behalf by Government and such decision shall be final.

(iii) If the owner or any other person in charge of any such bark disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (i) such owner or other person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extent to a period of six months or with five or with both the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the bark specified in the order and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

5. Government, may, by notification in the official gazette delegate to any officer or officers subordinate to it any of the powers exercisable by Government under these Rules.

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Govt

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette
for publication in Part III
of the Gazette